DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 131 543 EA 008 862

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TITLE	A Principal's Primer on Federal Funding. A Ready Reference Document to Aid Administrators in Locating Federal Aid Information for Instructional and Support Programs Within Their Local Districts.
INSTITUTION	Research and Information Services for Education, King of Prussia, Pa.
PUB DATE	May 76
NOTE	28p.
EDRS PRICE	MF-$0.83 HC-$2.06 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	Annotated Bibliographies; *Educational Legislation; *Elementary Secondary Education; *Federal Aid; Federal Legislation; *Federal Programs; Lunch Programs; Post Secondary Education; *Reference Materials; Vocational Education
IDENTIFIERS	*Education Amendments 1974; National School Lunch Program; Vocational Education Act

ABSTRACT

This publication presents updated summary information on the major federal educational aid programs in effect during fiscal year 1976. The author briefly summarizes the basic eligibility requirements for grants under the provisions of the Education Amendments of 1974 (Titles I, III, IV, VI, and VII), the Vocational Education Act, and the National School Lunch Program. In addition, the appendix contains a brief annotated bibliography of published sources for more detailed information on federal aid programs and lists various resource people in the U.S. Office of Education and the Pennsylvania State Department of Education. (JG)

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A PRINCIPAL'S PRIMER ON FEDERAL FUNDING

A ready reference document to aid administrators in locating federal aid information for instructional and support programs within their local districts.

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May, 1976

EA 008 862

"Three level federalism leaves the national government with the money, local government with problems and states with legal powers."

Michael D. Usdan

PREFACE

A primer by definition means a basic or elementary text. This paper "primer" barely scratches the surface of federal aid to education. Numerous handbooks, summaries, planning documents and indices have been published which contain in-depth material on the programs briefly described in this paper. A list of these additional resources are found in Appendix A.

Because information, particularly in books, is often out-of-date before it is even printed, resource people are often more knowledgeable about the changes which occur from day to day in federal legislation. Therefore, lists of national and state program personnel have been included in Appendices B and C. Unfortunately, reorganizations and reassignments occur often in both the Harrisburg and Washington bureaucracies and the contact people named today may be carrying out different assignments tomorrow. These lists do, however, provide a starting point--a contact.

Federal programs can be heavily funded one year and not even alive the next depending on the legislative process, executive branch priorities, and pressures of the lobbyist. The programs in this paper are alive in Federal fiscal year 1976 (October 1 1975-September 30, 1976). The reader is cautioned that this may not be the case next year. Any undertaking of this nature should be updated yearly.

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A PRINCIPAL'S PRIMER ON FEDERAL FUNDING

Although federal aid to education began in the late 1700's, massive funding efforts are a relatively recent phenomenon. With large allocations of financial assistance have come a myriad of programs and a maze of legislation and requirements. The 1974 edition of the Catalog of Federal Education Assistance Programs lists nearly 130 major support programs from the Education Division of HEW[1] alone. To further add to the complexity, Congress amends and extends these programs in "catch-all" legislation about every two years. The Education Amendments of 1974 (Public Law 93-380) is the most recent endeavor.

The federal assistance of most interest to administrators in local districts is addressed in P.L. 93-380 and thus the major part of this paper is devoted to program descriptions of this legislation. A few programs of other agencies and Acts are included at the conclusion of the 1974 Amendments section.

Public Law 93-380

Public Law 93-380, more commonly known as the Education Amendments of 1974, contains extension provisions for many of the programs originally funded under The Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) of 1965. Within 93-380, some of the previous title programs have been consolidated and are referred to as new title areas. To alleviate the

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[1]Health Education and Welfare

confusion arising from this consolidation and the creation of new funding areas and to describe in a very brief manner the new program thrusts, the following narratives have been written for each title designated in the Amendments which address elementary or secondary education.

Title I

Title I of Educational Amendments of 1974 and the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) of 1965 provides funds for school programs for educationally disadvantaged children. A school district may qualify for Title I monies if the number of eligible children in a single school is ten or more. In Pennsylvania, most districts are currently receiving these funds. Eligible children are determined by a complex formula.[2] Local education agencies receive their sub-allocations from the State Title I Office.

There are few restrictions on the types of projects that can be funded as long as the money is used only in programs and for equipment for eligible children. Section 141 of P.L. 93-380 states, "...payments under this title will be used for the excess cost of programs and projects...."[3] The definition of excess cost is the cost directly attributable to programs and projects which exceed the average per pupil expenditure of a local school district. The recent emphasis in Title I guidelines is in the basic skills area, however, projects may be of an inservice nature, concentrate on field trips, provide medical care or additional teachers or improve the school library.

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[2]The Orshansky Index (currently $4,250 for an urban family of four) plus 2/3 of the Aid to Families with Dependent Children count multiplied by 40% of the state's average expenditure per child.

[3]United States Congress, Ninety-third, Public Law 93-380: An Act: To Extend and Amend the Elementary, and Secondary Education Act of 1965, and For Other Purposes (Washington, D.C. 1974) p. 13

Local districts may have schools eligible for at least a three year period. If a school does not meet the requirements in one year after successfully doing so for two previous years, it may continue as a Title I school for the current year. Such conditions may occur through redistricting or declining enrollments.

States may receive special incentive grants under Title I if school expenditures exceed the national index. Funds go to districts with the greatest need. A currently unfunded section of Title I has financial provisions for concentrations of disadvantaged children in urban and rural districts. Migrant children are also provided for under Title I through formula grants allocated to local education agencies by the state. Funds may be spent for preschool programs and the children of migrant fisherman. In Pennsylvania, two Intermediate Units have scheduled summer programs for migrant children. These programs may extend forty days beyond the opening of school in the fall.

The Bilingual Education program is funded under ESEA, Title VII as amended in Title I of the Education Amendments of 1974. Grants are provided to local districts for innovative school programs designed to meet the needs of children whose dominant language is other than English. As well as being used for the programmatic concerns and teacher training, the bilingual monies may also be used to foster closer cooperation between home and school, to provide preschool and adult education for bilingual families and to aid students in special programs in trade and vocational schools.

The Federal Aid Reference Manual notes that priority is given to states and areas within states with high concentrations of children, 3-18, with limited English-speaking ability.[4] Applications are made to the

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[4]Croft-NEI, Federal Aid: Reference Manual (Waterford, Connecticut, 1975), p. 13

Office of Bilingual Education in USOE. A copy of the application should also be sent to the State Department of Education in Pennsylvania for review and integration with the state plan.

Title III

Public Law 815 which provides for assistance for school construction in federally impacted areas is extended under Title III. This act provides assistance where enrollment estimates for a four year forecast show a 5% increase for the number of pupils whose parents work or live on federal property and an increase in the number of nonfederally connected pupils. Applications are made to the State Department of Education which will forward them to USOE.

A similar law, 874, authorizes grants to local districts for current operating and maintenance expenses in cases where federal activities have increased the educational burden of the local community.

Title IV

The enactment of Title IV of Public Law 93-380 was intended to consolidate certain federal categorical programs and, thereby, provide state and local education agencies with flexible and simplified administrative arrangements. Title IV contains two separate programs. The first program provides for the consolidation of a number of existing programs into two categories: Part B (Libraries and Learning Resources) and Part C (Educational Innovation and Support).

Part B consolidates Title II, ESEA--the school library program, the guidance and counseling program of Title III, ESEA, and the equipment program of NDEA (National Defense Education Act), Title III. This program seeks to improve the quality of educational programs through funding for resources such as library books, textbooks, audiovisual aids and other

instructional materials for use in the elementary and secondary school program. Part B also provides monies for testing programs, and guidance and counseling projects and leadership activities. Funds are available to districts based on average enrollment for public schools, and total enrollment for private, non-profit schools. Additional funds are available for 1) schools which have substantially greater tax effort for education, but lower per pupil expenditure than the state average, and 2) schools which have the greatest percentage of children whose education imposes a higher than average cost per pupil.

Part C merges part of ESEA, Title III, with ESEA Title V and ESEA Title VIII and provides for similar activities in the consolidation. The Education Commission of the States commenting on Title IV-C reports,

> "...Funds are provided for supplementary educational centers and services, demonstration programs designed to improve nutrition and health services, programs to strengthen SEA's and for dropout prevention programs."[5]

Local districts may apply for two regular proposals; one handicapped proposal if they operate special education classes, and one diffusion proposal if eligible under the Pennsylvania State Plan for Title IV, Part C. See example below:

Regular

- ☐ Dropout prevention
- ☐ Health/Nutrition
- ☐ EQA
- ☐ Community Learning
- ☐ Gifted and Talented
- ☐ Curriculum Priority
- ☐ Other Local Needs

- ☐ Diffusion
  - Adapter/Adopter
  - Developer/Demonstrator
- ☐ Handicapped

Source: Proposed Pennsylvania State Plan for IV-C

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[5]Andersen, Carol, An Index to the Education Amendments of 1974: A Report to the States (Denver, Colorado, 1974) p. 44

Under the Plan, only "eligible" districts may apply for the "adapter/adopter" grants. This "eligiblity" is defined as the 126 school districts in the upper quartile, with a combined high reimbursement fraction and small student population. The eligible districts are restricted in their adoptions to a predetermined list of validated exemplary programs from Pennsylvania and around the nation.

Districts applying for "developer/demonstrator" grants must already possess a Pennsylvania Diffusion Panel validation or a USOE-NIE[6] Joint Dissemination Review Panel (JDRP) validation to qualify for funds. Information on applying for Pennsylvania validation is contained in the Pennsylvania Department of Education's Basic Education Circular #112 of December 1975.

Under the legislation for Title IV, districts are required to submit a single application containing both Part B and Part C to the State Education Department. Many districts and the Department have found this to be an awkward and confusing situation; however, it is doutful that this area of the federal legislation will be changed.

The Special Projects Act of Title IV consists of seven program areas consolidated into a temporary categorical aid situation for three years. Previously these programs existed separately and were funded at the discretion of interested groups in Congress or by former Commissioners of Education. Currently these projects comprise fifty percent of the Commissioner's Discretionary fund and reflect their original congressional sponsors in a unique funding situation. If one program area is funded or increased in funding, all others must be funded or increased proportionately. The total appropriation for fiscal 1976 was $36.9 million and is

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[6]National Institute for Education

apportioned as follows:

Metric education	$2.1 million
Gifted and Talented	2.6 million
Community Schools	3.5 million
Career Education	10.1 million
Women's Educational Equity	6.3 million
Consumer Education	3.1 million
Arts Education	.75 million[7]

School districts wishing to apply for Special Projects funds should consult sources such as Commerce Business Daily, the Federal Register or Education Daily or other reputable reporting documents for announcements of Requests for Proposals (RFP's) and grants for each special project. Applications should be made directly to the appropriate office within USOE with a review copy sent to the state agency. (See Appendix B for Special Projects contacts in USOE.)

Each of the Special Projects has particular requirements and may deal with a specific or total population in a school or school district. Because of these variations, a brief description of each of the programs has been included.

Metric Education

Local districts are encouraged to apply for funds to conduct inservice training programs and classroom instruction for students and the community at large. Funds will only be granted to projects utilizing the modern metric system, the International System of Units, published by the National Bureau of Standards. School-based projects may be interdisciplinary in nature such as the integration of metric with home economics, physical education, etc.

Gifted and Talented

This special project is intended to aid the gifted and talented

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[7]National School Public Relations Association, Federal Aid Planner: A Guide for School District Administrators-Fall 1975 (Arlington, Virginia, 1975) p. 12

child whose needs are not being met in the regular classroom. Grants will be given to school districts to plan, develop, operate or improve programs at the preschool elementary, and secondary levels. Priority will be given to projects that can be replicated in areas of the country presently lacking programs.

Community Schools

Local districts applying for grants for Community Schools must make assurance that the program will be administered by the district, serve the needs of the community, extend the activities and services of the school, centered in the school which will function as a community center facility, use the resources of the community, and accommodate all age groups within the community. Local districts must be able to offer some financial support depending on the grant application. The federal government will contribute 80% to establish a new program, 65% to expand or improve a program for the first year and provide 55% in ensuing years, and 40% to maintain a program.

Career Education

Career Education has been funded for several years under the Cooperative Research Act, but until now had no legislation of its own. Its large funding allocation is a carry-over from earlier days. Kenneth Hoyt of the Office of Education suggests that schools apply for funds under one of three areas:

1. Incremental Quality Improvement Projects: "Translated, this means enabling school systems that have done something in career education and want to do a little better to improve the quality of their program and evaluate its effectiveness."

2. Additional Setting for Career Education: "There are few effective programs other than K-8. We might have a demonstration project in grades 10-12..."

3. Special Segments of the Population: "We might have one or two demonstration centers in career education for each segment selected; for example, minorities, low income persons, handicapped, the gifted, females."[8]

Women's Educational Equity

The purpose of this program is to help end sexual discrimination and sex-role sterotyping that prevent women from full and fair participation in educational programs and society in general. The program has three priority funding areas:

1. Training programs for educational personnel that create an awareness of the extent of sex-role sterotyping and socialization or that provide skills and understanding to eliminate them both.

2. Exemplary educational leadership programs that increase the number of women who assume leadership roles.

3. Programs that broaden career options for women.

Consumer Education

The Consumer Education program will concentrate on changing attitudes and identifying and assessing the numerous consumer resources already developed. The program will stress inservice training for teachers and community consumer efforts.

Art Education

Grants to local districts are restricted to one-third of the total allocation for Arts Education and will probably range between $5,000 to $10,000 per award. The purpose of the project is to integrate art into the regular educational program serving all students, K-12. A local district may propose a pilot project on the condition that the project would ultimately be replicated in other schools within the district.

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[8]National School Public Relations Association, Federal Aid Planner: A Guide for School District Administrators-Summer 1975 (Arlington, Virginia, 1975) p. 60

Title VI

Most of the funds for the Education of the Handicapped (Title VI, Part B) come through programs administered by the State Departments of Education. Applications, guidelines, funding information and deadlines for program should be obtained from the State agency. For direct grant programs, the Bureau for the Education of the Handicapped, USOE, should be contacted. The following chart lists the programs administered or monitored by BEH. The starred (*) programs are accessed through the Pennsylvania State Department of Education.

Federal Programs Available to Local Districts:
Education of the Handicapped

Types of Assistance	Authorization	Purpose
*Programs for the handicapped, preschool elementary and secondary	Education of the Handicapped Act, P.L. 91-230, Part B (1974 - $47.5 million)	To strengthen educational and related services for for handicapped, preschool elementary and secondary children
*Title III (now Title IV)	Title IV of Elementary and Secondary Act as amended and consolidated (Yearly - 15% of Title IV appropriation)	To provide grants for supplementary innovative or exemplary projects for educational improvement of the handicapped
Early Education for Handicapped Children	Education of the Handicapped Act, P.L. 91-230, Part C, Section 623 (1974 - $12 million)	To develop model preschool and early educational programs for handicapped children
*Vocational education programs for the handicapped	Vocational Education Amendment of 1968 (Yearly - 10% of VE appropriation)	To provide vocational education and services to handicapped children
Media services and captioned film loan program	Education of the Handicapped Act, P.L. 91-230, Part F (Yearly - $13 million)	To advance the handicapped through film and other media including a coptioned film loan service for cultural and educational enrichment for the deaf

Types of Assistance	Authorization	Purpose
Programs for children with specific learning disabilities	Education of the Handicapped Act P.L. 91-230, Part G, Section 661 (1974 - $3.2 million)	To provide for research training of personnel and to establish and operate model centers for children with specific learning disabilities
Handicapped research and related activities	Education of the Handicapped Act, P.L. 91-230, Part E, Section 641 (1974 - Research $9.9 million)	To do research in areas of physical education and recreation for handicapped children
Physical education and recreation for the handicapped	Education of the Handicapped Act, P.L. 91-230, Part E, Section 642	To do research in areas of physical education and recreation for the handicapped child

Source:

National School Public Relations Association
1974 Educating Children with Special Needs: Current Trends in School Policies and Programs. Arlington, Virginia NSPRA, p. 20-21.

Title VI, Part C provides for the extension of ESEA grants to improve the educational opportunity for Indian children. Titles I, III, IV, and VI Part B provide 1% of their total appropriations for Indian Education. Application is made directly to the Office of Education, Bureau for Indian Education.

Title VI, Part D provides for the extension of the Emergency School Aid Act (ESAA) which makes funds available for the elimination of minority group segregation, encourages voluntary desegregation and aids children in overcoming educational disadvantages of minority group isolation. Under ESAA, provision is made for a special program for the teaching of standard mathematics through instruction in advanced mathematics by qualified teachers. A joint application of one or more private, nonprofit agencies, or institutions, or organizations with cooperating local districts is required for this program. Applications for the

for the mathematics program are made to the Office of Education's Grant Application Center, while regular ESAA applications are made to the Regional Offices of HEW.

Title VII

The National Reading Improvement Program is set up under Title VII. It is a larger and more specific program than its predecessor, Right to Read, and has a potential funding of $414 million over a period of four years. Its aim is to continue to expand and follow up the work begun under Right to Read and to strengthen reading instruction for all age groups.

Title VII emphasizes three major program areas:

1. Innovative reading in individual schools
2. Comprehensive programs emanating from the State Education Agency
3. Special emphasis areas--use of reading specialists, inservice training and reading academies. [9]

The legislation for Reading Improvement Program stipulates that fourteen required areas and five assured areas be involved in proposed programs. The proposals are submitted to the Right to Read Office of the state agency where they are reviewed and ranked. The ten highest ranked proposals are then sent to USOE for final competition.

Vocational Education Act

The Vocational Education Act of 1963 and the 1968 Amendments to that Act provide federal support for vocational curriculum designed to prepare students for non-college degree occupations. Funds could be used to construct area vocational schools and for a variety of programs. A list of the current programs follows This legislation is under revision in the present Congress.

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[9]National School Public Relations Association, Reading: Issues and Actions: Current Trends in School Policies and Programs (Arlington, Virginia, 1974) p. 11

Federal Assistance to Local Education Agencies

for Vocational, Occupational and Career Education

Type of Assistance	Purpose	Where to Apply
Vocational Education Programs	To maintain, extend and improve vocational education programs, to develop programs in new occupations	State vocational education agency
Consumer and homemaking education	To assist States in conducting training programs in consumer and homemaking education especially in economically depressed or high unemployment areas	State Vocational education agency
Cooperative education for vocational students	To assist States in conducting vocational education programs designed to prepare students for employment through cooperative work-study arrangements	State vocational education agency
Work study programs for vocational students	To provide work opportunities for full-time disadvantaged vocational education students	State vocational education agency
Vocational programs for persons with special needs	To provide vocational education programs for persons with academic, socioeconomic or social handicaps which prevent them from succeeding in the regular program	State vocational education agency
Bilingual vocational training	To assist in conducting bilingual vocational training programs to insure that vocational training programs are available to all individuals who desire and need such training	Office of Education Bureau of Occupational and Adult Education
Career education	See Title IV - Special Projects	Office of Education Office of Career Education

Source: "Guide to OE - Administered Programs Fiscal Year 1975" Reprinted from American Education, July 1975

School Food Program

The National School Lunch Program funds are available to reimburse public and nonprofit private schools for lunches served to children of high school age and younger. Participating schools must agree to offer free and reduced price meals to children from needy families. Similar funds are available for the School Breakfast Program, the School Milk Program and the Nonfood Assistance Program (equipment to store, prepare, transport and serve children). Local school districts must make application to the state education agency for the reimbursement funds.

Conclusion

Funds are available for a number of other programs. In reviewing these program descriptions, it was often found that specific eligibility was needed to qualify for funds. An example of such a program is Follow Through where a district must be recommended by the State agency. Many sources such as the National Science Foundation reimburse teachers costs incurred in taking designated courses in science and mathematics rather than providing funds directly to the school. Some programs provide services rather than funds such as Talent Search which seeks to identify and motivate educationally deficient high school youths. The descriptions of these types could be continued, but it is felt that they would not be of a major interest. Additional material on these programs can be extracted from the works cited in the bibliography.

Appendix A

Resources for Federal Funds

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance. Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C. 20503. 1974.

The catalog's primary purpose is to help potential grantees obtain available information and assistance. Each program is described by the type of assistance, the purpose for which it is available, who can apply, and the application procedure. It also identifies Federal offices that can be contacted for additional information. (Volume includes basic manual and changes issued each year.)

Federal Aid Fact Book, Vol. 29-40. Federal Aid Information Service, 1801 N. Moore Street, Arlington, Va. 22209

Annual listing of all kinds of federal aid: gives who, how, where and when of applying.

Federal Aid Reference Manual. NEI-Croft, 24 Rope Ferry Rd., Waterford, Connecticut 06385

Annual listing of federal aid produced by National Education Incorporated.

Annual Register of Grant Support. Marquis Academic Media, 200 E. Ohio Street, Chicago, Illinois 60611

Lists public and private foundations with information on applying.

Education Funding Research Council, 752 National Press Building, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20045

Weekly publication on federal funding for elementary and secondary education. Gives a summary of all announcements of grants, contracts and requests for proposals involving schools which appeared in the Federal Register and Commerce Business Daily. Summary of all federal notices and announcements relating to elementary and secondary education including rules and regulations and guidelines.

Information for Students Concerning U.S. Office of Education Financial Aid Programs. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Washington, D.C. 20202. 1974.

Describes several assistance programs available for students, including the Educational Opportunity Grants Program (EOG), National Direct Student Loan Program (NDSLP), College Work-Study Program (CWSP), and Guaranteed Student Loan Program (GSTL)

The Indian Health Program of the U. S. Public Health Service. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Md. 20852. 1972

Describes the comprehensive health services program which is designed to cope with the health needs of Indian people and Alaska natives.

Profiles of Grant Programs. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Washington, D.C. 20201. 1974.

A booklet which describes in detail the grant programs administered by the Public Health Service, such as for drug abuse, mental health, community mental health centers, child health, and human development.

Money for Migrant Children. Day Care and Child Development Council of America, Inc., 1012 - 14th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. 1973.

Compilation of Federal funding sources for programs of benefit to children of seasonal farm workers.

Federal Funds for Day Care Projects. Department of Labor, Employment Standards Administration, Women's Bureau, Washington, D.C. 20210. 1972.

Outlines programs of Federal agencies that provide funds for day care projects.

Information on Funding, Fund Raising and Related Resources. National Center for Voluntary Action, The Clearinghouse, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Bibliography of sources of information in both the public and private sector. Grants by the Environmental Protection Agency are included, among others.

Directory of Special Programs for Minority Group Members 1974: Career Information Services, Employment Skills Banks, Financial Aid. Garrett Park Press, Garrett Park, Md. 20766. 1974.

Outlines briefly information and services provided for the benefit of minority students, including schools which are particularly interested in minority recruitment.

Federal Funds for Research, Development and Other Scientific Activities. National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C. 20550. 1974.

Offers a general analysis of the position of research and development in the 1974 Federal budget relating the current situation to recent budget trends. Facts and data are given on research and development programs not exclusively in the science area.

Abstracts of Grants, Contracts, and Interagency Agreements. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Washington, D.C. 20530. 1973

Financial Management for Planning and Action Grants. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Washington, D.C. 20530. 1973.

A reference source and guide for financial questions arising in the administration of planning and action grants.

United States Intergovernmental Council To Coordinate All Federal Juvenile Delinquency Programs. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Washington, D.C. 20530. 1973.

Directory of juvenile delinquency and related youth development programs.

Federal Grants News. F. G. F. and Associates, Inc., 1316 Hardesty Boulevard, Akron, Ohio 44320. Subscription, $25.00 a year.

A monthly information service about government contracts that have been or will be awarded.

Commerce Business Daily. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. 20230. Subscription, $42.00 a year.

Carries the latest Government contract information necessary for submitting proposals for contracts that will be awarded under a request for proposal procedure (RFP).

Federal Register. Government Printing Office, Public Documents Dept., Washington, D.C. 20402. Subscription, $50.00 a year.

The General Provisions for Programs: Administrative and Fiscal Requirements for proposals are contained in Volume 38, Number 213, Part III. This particular issue of the Register for Tuesday, November 6, 1973 is most useful to proposal and grant applicant.

Appendix B

United States Office of Education

for

Special Projects

Women's Equity	-	Joan Duval Women's Program Staff USOE Washington, D.C. 20202
Gifted & Talented	-	Harold Lyon Gifted and Talented Program USOE Washington. D.C. 20202
Career Education	-	Kenneth Hoyt Office of Career Education USOE Washington, D.C. 20202
Community Schools	-	Julie Englund Community Education Program U. S. Office of Education Washington, D.C. 20202
Consumer Education	-	Dean Bistline Office of Consumer Education USOE Washington, D.C. 20202
Metric Education	-	Floyd Davis Metric Education Program USOE Washington, D.C. 20202
Arts Education	-	Harold Arberg Arts and Humanities Staff USOE Washington, D.C. 20202

Appendix C

Pennsylvania State Department of Education
Resource People

Title I	-	William Dallam Division of Compensatory Education Bureau of Special and Compensatory Education Pennsylvania Department of Education Box 911 Harrisburg, Pa. 17126
Right To Read	-	Wilhelmina Taylor Division of Arts & Humanities Bureau of Curriculum Services Pennsylvania Department of Education Box 911 Harrisburg, Pa. 17126
Nonpublic Schools	-	Robert Czukoski Division of School Management Services Bureau of Educational Administration and Management Support Service Pennsylvania Department of Education Box 911 Harrisburg, Pa. 17126
Discrimination - Title IX - and Emergency School Aid Act		Jeanne Brooker Office of Equal Rights Office of Basic Education Pennsylvania Department of Education Box 911 Harrisburg, Pa. 17126
Title IV-C	-	John Resetar Division of Program Planning and Development Office of Planning and Evaluation Pennsylvania Department of Education Box 911 Harrisburg, Pa. 17126
Title IV-B	-	John Meerbach Bureau of Curriculum Services Pennsylvania Department of Education Box 911 Harrisburg, Pa. 17126

School Food Services	-	Warren Vann Division of Food and Nutrition Services Bureau of Educational Management Support Services Pennsylvania Department of Education Box 911 Harrisburg, Pa. 17126
Gifted	-	Noretta Bingaman Division of Special Education Bureau of Special and Compensatory Education Pennsylvania Department of Education Box 911 Harrisburg, Pa. 17126
Metric	-	Carl Heilman Division of Science & Technology Bureau of Curriculum Services Pennsylvania Department of Education Box 911 Harrisburg, Pa. 17126
Title VI	-	William Ohrtman Division of Special Education Bureau of Special and Compensatory Education Pennsylvania Department of Education Box 911 Harrisburg, Pa. 17126
Bilingual	-	Fanetta Gordon Division of Arts & Humanities Bureau of Curriculum Services Pennsylvania Department of Education Box 911 Harrisburg, Pa. 17126

GUIDE TO OE-ADMINISTERED PROGRAMS, FISCAL YEAR 1975 (Reprinted from American Education, July 1975)
Washington, D.C. (U.S. Government Printing Office) 1975.

An annual guide to Office of Education Programs, presented for easy reference in categories or groupings representing service areas and nature of support.

"PROPOSED RULE MAKING" PENNSYLVANIA BULLETIN 6(8): 366, Saturday, February 21, 1976.

Section 162.13 of the proposed regulations for the National Reading Improvement Program sets the requirements for the review of Pennsylvania's Project applications by the state education agency and state advisory councils.

Andersen, Carol

AN INDEX TO THE EDUCATION AMENDMENTS OF 1974: A REPORT TO THE STATES
Denver, Colorado (Educational Commission States) 1974. (ECS No. 60)

This publication contains a summary of significant features of the new federal aid to education legislation and comprehensive index to that legislation.

Croft-NEI

FEDERAL AID: REFERENCE MANUAL
Waterford, Conn. (Croft-NEI) 1975.

A guide to how a district can benefit from many federal school aid laws, including provisions, regulations and procedures for applying.

Pennsylvania Department of Education

ANNUAL PROGRAM PLAN FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PUBLIC LAW 93-380, TITLE IV
Harrisburg, Pa. (the Department) c. 1975.

The State Plan of Pennsylvania regarding Title IV, presents assurance and criteria of fund distribution, provision of technical service, and administrative and program procedures regarding Part A--General Provisions, Part B--Libraries and Learning Resources and Part C--Educational Innovation and Support.

National Association of State Boards of Education and The Education Commission of the States

SUMMARY OF MAJOR FEDERAL EDUCATION LEGISLATION: A Joint Report.
Denver, Colorado (NASBE or ECS) 1975

The intent of the report is to supply information for states lobbying to shape federal education support into a more streamlined, understandable, and compatible program before renewal legislation is written. The descriptions of major educational legislation are arranged by year of expiration.

National School Public Relations Association

FEDERAL AID PLANNER: A GUIDE FOR SCHOOL DISTRICT ADMINISTRATORS FALL 1975.
Arlington, Virginia (NSPRA) 1975

One of series of three documents published as guides for local school districts. This issue contains information on the Special Projects of USOE, the Washington outlook on federal funding and federal aid to small districts.

National School Public Relations Association

FEDERAL AID PLANNER: A GUIDE FOR SCHOOL DISTRICT ADMINISTRATORS - SUMMER 1975.
Arlington, Virginia (NSPRA) 1975

One of a series of three documents published as federal program guides for local school districts. The Summer issue highlights eliminating discrimination in school districts and the best way to compete for funds.

National School Public Relations Association

READING: ISSUES AND ACTIONS: CURRENT TRENDS IN SCHOOL POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

Descriptions of federal programs in reading with special emphasis on Right to Read and the Reading Improvement Program.

United States Congress, Ninety-third

PUBLIC LAW 93-380: AN ACT: TO EXTEND AND AMEND THE ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT OF 1965, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.
Washington, D.C. (Government Printing Office) 1974

Legislation authorizing the funding of variety of programs under eight titles. The legislation consolidates many programs.

U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Office of Education.

CATALOG OF FEDERAL EDUCATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS: AN INDEXED GUIDE TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S PROGRAMS OFFERING EDUCATIONAL BENEFITS TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.
Washington, D.C. (U.S. Government Printing Office) 1974 (OE-74-01600)

The Catalog is composed of brief discriptions and extensive indexes to federal programs. Included are all programs administered by the U.S. Office of Education as well as programs administrered by other Federal agencies.

U. S. Department of Labor, Employment Standards Administration, Women's Bureau

SOURCES OF INFORMATION ON PROPOSAL WRITING AND POSSIBLE FUNDING
Washington, D.C. (U. S. Department of Labor) c1976

Listing of published materials on proposal writing, obtaining grants both private and federal and sources of information on grants.